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**Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice: other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies**

# Activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network

## Report of the Secretary-General

*Summary*

The present report was prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/152 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, 1994/21 and 1999/23. It contains a summary of the activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network.

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# I. Introduction

1. One of the functions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is to facilitate and to help coordinate the activities of the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, which have undertaken to assist in the implementation of the mandate of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice. The Commission may request the institutes, subject to the availability of resources, to implement selected elements of the programme and suggest areas for inter-institute activities.

2. The Secretary-General, in turn, seeks to ensure that the expertise and resources of the institutes are utilized effectively in the implementation of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme. Member States are invited to explore the possibility of cooperative projects with the institutes.

3. The present report, summarizing the activities carried out in 2014 by the institutes, has been prepared by the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/152 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, 1994/21 and 1999/23 and Council decision 2010/243, and contains contributions from the institutes.

4. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations focal point for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, chaired the first 2014 coordination meeting of the network, held in connection with the twenty-second session of the Commission, and the Director of the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, chaired the second one, which was hosted by the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council in Milan, Italy.

# II. Activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

5. Pursuant to the statute of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/56, annex), the Board of Trustees of the Institute has submitted a report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-fourth session containing information on the activities undertaken by the Institute in 2014 (E/CN.15/2015/12).

# III. Activities of the regional and affiliated institutes

## A. Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

6. During 2014, the Asia and the Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders conducted the following training courses and seminars:

(a) The 156th international senior seminar (15 January-14 February): 15 senior criminal justice officials from seven countries discussed the protection of victims and use of restorative justice programmes;

(b) The 157th international training course (14 May-20 June): 18 criminal justice officials from nine countries attended this course in order to discuss the current challenges in and good practices for the assessment and treatment of offenders with special needs, such as women, the elderly and the mentally or physically disabled;

(c) The 158th international training course (20 August-25 September): 30 participants from 16 countries discussed measures to ensure speedy and efficient criminal trials and formulated practical solutions to be applied in the participants' home countries;

(d) The 17th training programme on the United Nations Convention against Corruption (8 October-11 November): 28 participants from 21 countries discussed effective measures to prevent and combat corruption, focusing specifically on identifying, tracing, freezing, seizing/confiscating and recovering proceeds of corruption;

(e) The first criminal justice training programme for French-speaking African countries (19 February-11 March): 26 participants from eight French-speaking African countries attended and discussed the current situation and measures to tackle the challenges facing the criminal justice systems in the participants' countries;

(f) The follow-up seminar on criminal justice for Central Asia (5-18 March): 10 participants from five Central Asian countries attended the seminar, which addressed measures to counter corruption and drug offences in the region;

(g) Joint study on the legal systems of Japan and Viet Nam (14-18 July): two officials from Viet Nam were invited to Japan to study capacity-building of prosecutors and judicial officers, as well as research methodology as a basis for criminal justice policymaking;

(h) Meeting of Asian volunteer probation officers (9 and 10 July): 130 participants, including volunteer probation officers and probation officers from the Asian region, attended to share experiences and practices related to volunteer probation officers programmes;

(i) Comparative study of the criminal justice systems of Japan and Nepal (28 August-11 September): seven Nepalese participants attended to study and compare Japanese and Nepalese procedures for speedy and efficient criminal trials;

(j) Eighth regional seminar on good governance for South-East Asian countries, held in Kuala Lumpur (18-20 November): 17 participants representing nine South-East Asian countries attended the seminar, which focused on the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of corruption cases;

(k) First training course on legal technical assistance for Viet Nam (5-17 December): 12 officials from Viet Nam were invited to Japan to study the Japanese criminal justice system, focusing on drug-related crime and the role of prosecutors.

7. The Institute also issued several publications containing material from the various training courses and seminars, including the *UNAFEI Newsletter* (Nos. 143 and 144), the *Resource Material Series* (Nos. 92 and 93) and the report of the seventh regional seminar on good governance for South-East Asian countries.

## B. Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

8. In 2014, the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders carried out the following activities:

(a) As part of the work of the Institute's Documentation Centre, responses were provided to inquiries received from Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as from other regions. The Institute's website (www.ilanud.or.cr) was redesigned to offer a larger amount of digital material to the entire region;

(b) A programme for the training of the criminal law community, the criminal investigations community, the police and administrative and social agents was offered for the National Coalition of Costa Rica against Illicit Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons (CONATT);

(c) Technical assistance was provided to the Judicial Academy of Peru in the form of training in crime and criminal justice for judges, prosecutors and judicial assistants;

(d) Technical assistance was provided to the Office of the Attorney-General and the Ministry of Justice of Peru in the form of training on restorative justice within the framework of the International Seminar on Restorative Juvenile Criminal Justice. Technical assistance was also provided to operators of the juvenile justice system of Peru during the Third International Seminar on Restorative Juvenile Justice;

(e) Together with the People's Supreme Court of Cuba, training was provided to operators of justice systems of Latin America on prisons, crime, justice, and law within the framework of the Seventh Convention on Justice and Law in Havana;

(f) Through its women, justice and gender programme, the Institute organized several events designed to integrate the gender perspective into criminal justice in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico and Uruguay;

(g) Technical assistance in the form of training and advisory services on prisons, prison management and social reinsertion was provided to Agence France-Presse; the Criminal Justice Research Centre of the University of Nottingham (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); the Center for Justice and International Law of Costa Rica; the Office of the Director-General of the Prisons System of Panama; the Regional Prisons Academy of the Dominican Republic; the Ministry of Justice of the Province of Buenos Aires; the National University of La Plata (Argentina); the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of Argentina; and the Ministry of Justice and Peace of Costa Rica;

(h) Training was provided to the Public Prosecution Service for the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, on access for vulnerable people to criminal justice. In Guatemala, judges, lawyers and other judicial personnel of the Latin American region were trained on the Santiago guidelines on victim and witness protection. Support continued to be provided to the work performed by the Ibero-American Association of Public Prosecutors (AIAMP) concerning the application of the 100 Brasilia Regulations Regarding Access to Justice for Vulnerable People;

(i) Professionals from the United States of America and students from the School of Law of the University of Costa Rica were welcomed as part of the Institute's internship programme.

9. The second edition of *Derecho Penal Juvenil* (*Juvenile criminal law*) was published in collaboration with the German Academic Exchange Service, while *Acceso a Justicia y Derechos Humanos* (*Access to justice and human rights*) was published together with the Public Prosecution Service for Buenos Aires.

## C. European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations

10. During 2014, the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, implemented a number of projects, both as part of more permanent commitments and ad hoc efforts.

11. Through its project entitled "Developing a methodology to collect data on community sanctions and measures and attrition rates in Europe" (DECODEUR), the Institute improved and complemented the standards developed so far for the definition and categorization of community-based sanctions and measures on all levels of the criminal justice system throughout Europe. The project was also designed to improve identification of how attrition rates differ, that is, the stages at which suspects and offenders exit the criminal justice system. The DECODEUR report examined the identification of suspects and the imposition of sanctions and measures in the different European countries and included comparisons between juveniles and adults. Data were also collected for the new edition of the *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics*, published by the Institute in 2014.

12. The Institute continued to be a partner in the project to enhance efforts in the Baltic Sea region to address trafficking for forced labour (ADSTRINGO), which focused on the prevention of trafficking in persons for purposes of forced labour

through enhanced national and regional partnerships and through improved understanding of the mechanisms that facilitate exploitation of migrant labour in the Baltic Sea region. A set of specific guidelines for employers, recruitment agencies and others involved were developed and published.

13. The Institute prepared an inventory of anti-corruption structures and projects, in cooperation with and with financial support from the Centre for Policy Innovation at the Australian National University. The purpose of the inventory was to help States parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, for which UNODC serves as the secretariat, in identifying good practices that could be adapted to their specific legal and administrative systems.

14. A project financed by the Council of Europe was carried out to study the costs of domestic and sexual violence against women in Poland. Data on the justice, health and social sectors were collected and a model approach on how to assess such costs in other States members of the Council of Europe was developed.

15. The Institute continued to participate, with funding from the European Commission, in the New European Crimes and Trust-based Policy (FIDUCIA) project, whose aim is to produce an innovative model of trust-based policy and related policy recommendations. The Institute is responsible for validating the project results and participates in developing the work packages dealing with crime trends and a model of trust-based policy, trafficking in persons and cybercrime, as well as trust and attitudes to justice in other countries. It has also provided extensive editorial assistance in the finalization of other work packages.

16. The Institute has, in collaboration with UNODC, begun work on an analytical study on gendered crime, which would examine the interrelationship between gender and the commission of crime, and between gender and interaction with the criminal justice system at the different stages of the criminal justice process.

17. The Institute has coordinated the activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network in the preparations for the workshops at the sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. For the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Doha from 12 to 19 April 2015, the Institute has assumed the lead role on workshop 2 on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants: successes and challenges in criminalization, mutual legal assistance and in the effective protection of witnesses and trafficking victims. It is also responsible for general coordination among the institutes of the programme network, as they prepare for the workshops at the Congress.

18. In 2014, the Institute published five report series (Nos. 76-80), available at www.heuni.fi. It has occasionally participated in the publication of books in cooperation with other partners and staff members have also contributed to a number of journals and other publications.

## D. African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

19. In 2014, the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders implemented the following activities:

(a) In February the Institute facilitated a mutual legal assistance initiative for the East Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization, thus enhancing collaboration in fighting transnational organized crime;

(b) After discussions with delegates at the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Thirteenth Congress, held in Addis Ababa, in April, the Institute is following up on crime prevention programmes;

(c) Relevant traditional African initiatives are central in the ongoing dialogue with the criminal justice system to promote restorative justice in Uganda;

(d) Since April the Institute has been promoting a piloted plea bargaining initiative in Uganda in order to dispose of a backlog of cases, a project that will be replicated in other countries in Africa;

(e) In November the Institute initiated a process to establish sentencing guidelines in Malawi, based on the transfer of best practices. Such guidelines are now operational in Uganda.

20. The Institute is working with UNODC to promote effective national capacity in relation to known regional challenges. Accordingly, certain of the Institute's activities focused on cybercrime:

(a) The Institute is working with stakeholders — police, prosecution, judges and professional organizations — to raise awareness regarding illicit activities, targeting cybercrime, developing effective cybercrime legislation and harmonizing legal frameworks;

(b) The Institute is following up on the recommendations of workshops (held in Dar es Salaam in 2013, Accra in March 2014 and Kampala in July 2014), focusing on regional and international cooperation, mobilization of resources, sharing of information and best practices, capacity-building and increasing awareness of cybercrime and admissibility of digital and electronic evidence in litigation;

(c) A workshop on cybercrime was organized by the Economic Community of West African States in March 2014 to strengthen cybersecurity by harmonizing legislation at the regional level. Relevant stakeholders discussed coordinated strategies concerning legislation, investigation, prosecution and rehabilitation of those convicted of cybercrimes;

(d) The Institute assisted UNODC in promoting a regional meeting on preventing and combating cybercrime, which was co-organized with the Commonwealth Secretariat under the auspices of the Commonwealth Cybercrime Initiative on 27 and 28 May. Hosted by Uganda, the meeting involved senior officials and key stakeholders from the East African community, as well as representatives of relevant organizations, and set out to identify and discuss cybersecurity, protection of children online, improving mutual legal assistance,

electronic evidence and mobile money. The Institute also mobilized universities to ensure wide participation from academia in the meeting;

(e) In addition, UNODC and the Institute jointly conducted assessments of digital forensic and electronic evidence capacity in Uganda in November to determine the needs of the criminal justice system and lay the foundation for further technical assistance activities in the country. The assessments were followed by a training session on electronic evidence for prosecutors and judges in December, co-organized by the Institute and UNODC.

21. The Institute continued to produce quarterly newsletters, which are distributed to diverse stakeholders. Future editions will be posted online.

22. In November, the Institute concluded consultations with the Chairman of the Governing Board for an extraordinary session of the Board to discuss the restructuring of the Institute and contribute to reforms intended to strengthen the Institute's functional capacity.

23. In the period under review, the Institute directed its efforts towards addressing national challenges in combating transnational organized crime ahead of the Thirteenth Congress. Awareness-raising meetings are being held to seek support from Governments.

24. Based on the benefits of inter-institutional relations among institutes of the programme network and other agencies, the Institute is building networks for enhanced technical and evidence-based support to address new forms of crime, including cybercrime.

25. In July, the Institute participated in a workshop on the African Network for Information Ethics organized with the University of Pretoria for universities in East Africa. Ways of setting up institutional collaboration were discussed.

## E. International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy

26. During 2014, the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy carried out the following activities:

(a) The Centre participated in the Latin America Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Thirteenth Congress, held in San Jose from 19 to 21 February;

(b) The Centre also participated in the Indicator Development Methods Camp organized by the Harvard Kennedy School Program in Criminal Justice and the Justice and Legal Systems Research Institute of Ethiopia in Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May;

(c) A senior associate of the Centre was recruited by UNODC as an independent consultant to prepare a first draft of the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/194. The same senior associate of the Centre was similarly recruited by UNODC to draft a short booklet introducing the Model Strategies and Practical Measures and a checklist to aid in their application;

(d) The Centre participated in the regional training workshop on responding to violence against children in contact with the justice system, held in Bangkok from 3 to 5 November and organized by the United Nations Children's Fund, UNODC and the Thailand Institute of Justice. A senior associate of the Centre was responsible for sessions on the prevention of violence against children and on child-sensitive responses to child victims and witnesses of crime. The training was offered to 120 senior police officers, prosecutors and judges from 16 countries of Asia and the Pacific;

(e) Two senior associates of the Centre led a global technical consultation on essential justice services to respond to violence against women and girls as part of the Joint Global Programme on Essential Services for Women and Girls Subject to Violence. The meeting was held in Marrakesh, Morocco, from 1 to 4 July and was sponsored by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the United Nations Population Fund in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNODC. Draft guidelines were subsequently developed;

(f) In March a senior associate of the Centre was recruited by UNODC as a consultant to participate in and facilitate a workshop on legislative review on violence against women and girls, which was held in Ain Sukhna, Egypt, organized jointly by UNODC and the Ministry of Justice of Egypt;

(g) In 2013, a senior associate of the Centre was recruited by UNODC as a consultant for the development of the two following publications; the *Blueprint for Action: An Implementation Plan for Criminal Justice Systems to Prevent and Respond to Violence against Women* and the *Handbook on Effective Prosecution Responses to Violence against Women and Girls*;

(h) Throughout 2014, two senior associates of the Centre participated in an international team researching the policing and prosecution of sexual violence in Asia and the Pacific, a project sponsored by UN Women, UNODC and UNDP, and prepared the draft report entitled "The trial of rape: understanding the criminal justice sector response to sexual violence in India, Thailand and Viet Nam";

(i) The Centre participated in the meeting of the expert group on gender-related killing of women and girls, held in Bangkok, from 11 to 13 November, organized by UNODC and hosted by the Government of Thailand;

(j) The Centre supported efforts to reduce prison overcrowding in Central America. The Executive Director of the Centre participated in a Justice Education Society seminar on alternatives to imprisonment, held in Guatemala City from 8 to 10 December, involving participants from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras;

(k) Also in December, a Centre expert participated in a UNODC training programme for Vietnamese prison staff, to support the effective implementation of the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules);

(l) Two senior associates of the Centre helped run a UNODC workshop on alternatives to imprisonment for drug-dependent offenders, held in Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania, from 24 to 28 November, during which leading experts in criminal justice from East African countries developed a regional road map for action;

(m) In November a senior associate made two presentations at a regional consultation on the role of key stakeholders in ending impunity for violence against women and girls in Asia, held in Bangkok from 25 to 27 November, sponsored by UN Women and the Commonwealth Secretariat and supported by UNODC;

(n) In December a senior associate organized a workshop for the Vietnamese drafting team reviewing the Viet Nam Criminal Procedure Code (Penal Code) in relation to international commitments on eliminating violence against women and girls, held in Hanoi from 1 to 3 December.

## F. Australian Institute of Criminology

27. The Australian Institute of Criminology carried out the following research activities in 2014:

(a) A number of reports were produced as part of the Institute's ongoing programme of research on human trafficking and slavery, focusing on human trafficking involving marriage and partner migration and the experiences of Indonesian victims of trafficking;

(b) As part of the Institute's transnational organized crime programme, reports were published on responses to online fraud victimization; the costs of crime in Australia; and recruitment pathways into organized crime and potential responses to the problem;

(c) A series of reports on crime prevention were published during the year. These included reports on tackling property damage, an analysis of crime concentration in high-rise buildings and the use of online communities to build crime prevention capacity;

(d) A range of reports were also produced on violent crime victimization in Australia. These included studies on the experiences of male victims of violence, same-sex intimate partner homicide, reviews of sexual offence and child sexual abuse legislation, and a study of parental sex offending;

(e) The Institute also continued to administer a series of criminal justice-related monitoring programmes that report on an annual or biennial basis and that cover armed robbery, deaths in custody, fraud experienced by the Government of Australia, identity crime and misuse, homicide and police custody;

(f) Through its criminology research grants programme, the Institute funded and published research on the onset of adult offending, parole supervision and reoffending, drug trafficking and the risk of reoffending by intra-familial child sexual offenders;

(g) The Institute also continued to develop its dissemination strategy, with increasing use of social media (for example, Criminology TV on YouTube) and an active events programme. During the year, two major conferences on crime prevention and homicide were hosted and occasional seminars covering a range of topics.

## G. International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences

28. In 2014, the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences carried out the following activities, among others:

(a) The project entitled "Support to strengthening the rule of law and access to justice in Libya during the transition to democracy", conducted with UNDP in Libya, sought to develop the capacity of key institutions to deliver equitable and efficient services, to facilitate recovery and promote development, and to empower civil society and the Libyan people to access justice, resolve disputes and build peace, by means of a study tour of judicial institutions in Italy and the Netherlands;

(b) A training programme held in cooperation with the United Nations Office for Project Services strengthened the effective and efficient functioning of the Independent High Commission for Human Rights of Iraq by enhancing the skills of the commissioners and increasing public trust in the institution. The training curriculum covered the legal and regulatory framework of national and international institutions and commissions, modalities of transitional justice, the mandate of the Commission and investigative standards and methods;

(c) Delegations of justice professionals from the Islamic Republic of Iran and Italy discussed human rights issues in the Islamic Republic of Iran at a meeting of experts on human rights in the criminal justice system, at which they carried out a comparative analysis of the Iranian and Italian codes of criminal procedure and the related international standards;

(d) The technical assistance programme on human rights, refugees and asylum seekers for justice sector actors and activists from non-governmental and civil society organizations in Iraqi Kurdistan, funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy, provided Iraqi participants with a comprehensive overview of the protection of human rights, including visits to several institutions working to protect refugees, victims of trafficking and migrant workers in Geneva, Rome and Syracuse;

(e) The High-level Meeting of Experts on Global Issues and Their Impact on the Future of Human Rights and International Criminal Justice, which involved a total of 93 jurists, attorneys and scholars in the field of international law, as well as high-level United Nations and government officials and presidents and prosecutors of international tribunals, assessed the future of human rights and international criminal justice in the face of emerging global challenges. Given that such issues will inevitably affect developments in matters of security, poverty, population, economics and the environment, those issues were evaluated with a view to addressing the future governability of States and the issue of non-State actors in national and international arenas;

(f) At an official meeting on mutual recognition of judicial decisions and confiscation 15 years after Tampere, held in the framework of the Italian Presidency of the Council of the European Union, the present situation of mutual recognition in the field of confiscation was assessed in order to determine the level of expectations regarding mutual recognition with full respect of fundamental rights and to provide recommendations to the European Commission as to the way forward.

## H. Naif Arab University for Security Sciences

29. The Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, the scientific branch of the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, has signed 180 memoranda of understanding, which have enabled it to organize some of its programmes in Austria, Azerbaijan, China, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

30. The Institute awards academic degrees through the College of Criminal Justice (PhD, Master and Higher Diploma); the College of Social and Administrative Sciences (PhD, Master and Higher Diploma); the College of Strategic Sciences (PhD, Master and Higher Diploma); the College of Forensic Sciences (PhD, Master and Higher Diploma); the College of Languages and Translation (Master and Higher Diploma); the College of Computer and Information Security (Master and Higher Diploma); and the College of Training (which organizes various training programmes both on and away from its premises).

31. The Institute published the *Arab Journal of Security Studies and Training*, the *Arab Journal for Information Security*, the *Arab Journal of Forensic Sciences and Forensic Medicine*, the *International Arab Journal of Informatics*, the *Security and Life* magazine and the *ISPAC & NAUSS Newsletter*.

32. The list of university centres and deanships includes the Studies and Research Centre, the Crisis Management and Senior Leadership Training Centre, the Scientific Research and Higher Education Ethics Centre, the Information Technology Centre, the Deanship of Quality and Academic Accreditation and the Deanship of Admissions and Registration.

33. The University also hosts the Arab Society for Forensic Sciences and Forensic Medicine.

## I. National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice

34. The National Institute of Justice is the research, evaluation and development branch of the United States Department of Justice and has as its mission the provision of objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the challenges of crime and justice, in particular at the state and local levels in the United States. In support of that mission, the Institute makes investments in three major areas: research on crime and criminal justice issues, technology for law enforcement and forensic services that support the criminal justice community. For example, in 2014, the Institute continued to implement the programme on transnational issues, which invests in research and evaluation studies on international issues that have an impact on law enforcement in the United States and abroad, including but not limited to transnational organized crime, trafficking in persons and violent extremism. Stakeholders for the Institute's investments in research, development and evaluation include law enforcement agencies, prosecutor offices, correctional institutions and the numerous community organizations that interact with the criminal justice system. A full listing of the Institute's programmes and partners is available at www.nij.gov.

35. The Institute remains an active participant in international initiatives and supports UNODC in a number of ways. In the broadest sense, the Institute's numerous research investments often overlap with those found in the UNODC mission. The results of all its research investments are available on its website (www.ncjrs.gov), which allows users to search results by topic (e.g. "violence against women").

36. In 2014, the Institute carried out a number of activities related to UNODC and the United Nations. A short summary of selected activities includes:

(a) At the twenty-third session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Institute contributed to a side event on the preparations under way for the Thirteenth Congress. The Institute's presentation outlined the objectives for the workshop on "Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to evolving forms of crime, such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, including lessons learned and international cooperation";

(b) The Institute hosted staff from the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, at an expert working group on the state of research addressing trafficking in persons in support of workshop 2 at the Thirteenth Congress;

(c) The Institute's experts responded to a call for information in support of the expert group meeting on gender-related killings of women and girls held in November;

(d) Preparations for workshop 3 at the Thirteenth Congress continued with the review of relevant Commission resolutions and literature published on the topic. The background paper for the session was drafted and cleared at the close of 2014 and the Institute is working with partners to secure funding to enable experts to travel to the Congress to participate in the workshop.

## J. Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law

37. In 2014, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, an independent academic institution based at Lund University (Sweden), contributed to the following achievements in support of the implementation of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice:

(a) Improved knowledge and skills regarding human rights and methodologies for teaching human rights at five prosecutor colleges in China, as well as for teachers from the Guangxi regional police academy; also, improved implementation of juvenile justice reform, with emphasis on the mechanism of conditional non-prosecution, by Haidian District People's Procuratorate in Beijing, and increased involvement of social workers in the juvenile criminal process;

(b) Supporting the implementation of a nationwide prison auditing system based upon the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners through assistance in the drafting of a government regulation and with related capacity development activities in the context of the Institute's cooperation with the

Directorate General of Corrections of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of Indonesia;

(c) Development and implementation of the first compulsory and credited human rights course for future prosecutors and judges in Cambodia, in cooperation with the Royal Academy for Judicial Professions. A credited and compulsory human rights course was developed and implemented for all trainee lawyers at the Lawyers' Training Centre at the Bar Association of Cambodia, in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Lawyers' Training Centre;

(d) In cooperation with the Kenya Prisons Service, the Institute strengthened the capacity of human rights officers at each level of the Kenyan correctional system to conduct human rights assessments, deliver relevant training, and advise on compliance with international standards; establishment of national priorities for achieving systemic compliance with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners; and the development of cooperation between the Kenya Prisons Service and probation services on risk and needs assessment techniques;

(e) Enhanced structures and resources for human rights teaching at the Justice Academy of Turkey and the Turkish National Police Academy;

(f) Development of strategies by and enhanced knowledge and skills in judicial training institutes in the Middle East and North Africa (Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the State of Palestine and Tunisia), to mainstream human rights in teaching and enhance intraregional cooperation;

(g) Strengthened human rights knowledge and skills for judges of the East African Court of Justice, and improved awareness of and information on the Court's cases and proceedings for regional stakeholders;

(h) Increased knowledge and exchange on contemporary approaches, and the development of strategies, regarding capacity development for correctional reform from a human rights perspective among East African correctional services.

## K. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime

38. The International Centre for the Prevention of Crime conducted the following knowledge-sharing activities in 2014:

(a) From 17 to 19 November, the Centre organized its eleventh international colloquium, in association with the city of Palermo, Italy, and Consorzio Nova Onlus, on the theme of mobility and the role of crime prevention;

(b) From 2 to 4 December, the Centre organized an international conference in San Salvador, in association with the Observatory and Index on Democratic Security of the Central American Integration System (OBSICA) and the Centre for International Studies and Cooperation;

(c) Between January and October, the Centre organized a series of small conferences on a wide range of topics, including smarter crime control, crime prevention in South Africa, prevention of school violence, and domestic violence;

(d) From 1 to 8 May, the Centre hosted a delegation from the Agency for Assistance in Community Security (ASP) of Senegal.

39. The Centre produced the following publications and reports:

(a) The *4th International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety: Trends and Perspectives*. This report focuses on the increasing migration of people away from the countryside and its impact on local urban communities, and features a series of related subtopics, including the movement of indigenous peoples to urban areas, human trafficking and its local manifestations, and intimate partner violence against women;

(b) A *Study on Intimate Partner Violence against Women* for the Government of Norway;

(c) A comparative report on *Human Trafficking, Other Forms of Exploitation and Prevention Policies* for the Ministry of Public Safety of Canada;

(d) A report entitled "Best practices in crime prevention at the international level (community police)" for the Montreal Police Department;

(e) The Centre is also preparing reports on violence in public institutions and safety in public transport.

40. In the area of strategic partnerships and technical assistance, activities included the following:

(a) In 2014, the Centre completed the Integrated Local Strategies Project (2011-2014) for the Prevention of Violence against Women and Youth in Peru, a three-year programme financed by the Canadian International Development Agency;

(b) The Centre completed a technical assistance project for the Government of Tunisia in partnership with UNDP, consisting of a sociodemographic and geospatial analysis in local municipalities, crime mapping and a training course on crime prevention and a software tool for geolocation, within the larger context of reforming the security sector;

(c) The Centre completed the Cabot Square project, which included the development and implementation of a strategy to improve safety and respond to the needs of the aboriginal population in the west downtown area of Montreal, Canada;

(d) Evaluation of the Wapikoni Mobile programme "Creating instead of hitting", aimed at reducing crime related to alcohol and drug abuse by means of individual support and the training of young leaders in the aboriginal communities;

(e) Since January 2013, the Centre has been providing the Makivik Corporation with technical assistance to streamline and improve the management of its Ungaluk Program. Ungaluk provides financial support to crime prevention practices for the aboriginal people of northern Quebec;

(f) The Centre continues to act as a consultant for the three-year project on institutional capacity-building for crime prevention in Central America, which is implemented through OBSICA and the Centre for International Studies and Cooperation;

(g) The Centre is supporting the Police Department of Lévis, Quebec, in making a diagnostic survey of urban safety in three boroughs;

(h) The Centre is also supporting the borough of Lachine, Quebec, in making a diagnostic survey of urban safety.

## L. Institute for Security Studies

41. In 2014, the Institute for Security Studies carried out the following activities in the area of crime and human security:

(a) Publication of the *South African Crime Quarterly* and the *African Security Review*;

(b) Organization of regular seminars and briefings for policymakers and decision makers;

(c) Research into and monitoring and analysis of crime and justice trends, including focusing on a variety of issues such as responding effectively to crime and violence, promoting human rights and civil engagement. The relevant publications can be accessed at www.issafrica.org/topics/crime-and-criminal-justice;

(d) Enhancing the Institute's Crime and Justice Information and Analysis Hub (www.issafrica.org/crimehub);

(e) Training for senior officials on crime, policing and investigation of serious threats;

(f) Projects on the functioning and performance of the criminal justice system, including collaborating with the South African Police Service in analysing South Africa's annual crime statistics;

(g) Provision of information and analysis on the policies, strategies and performance of the criminal justice system;

(h) Promotion of community safety;

(i) Hosting the fifth international conference on national and international perspectives in crime reduction and criminal justice.

42. As regards countering transnational threats, international crime and terrorism in Africa, activities included:

(a) Collaboration with regional organizations and Governments to provide training on transnational and international crime and terrorism to criminal justice and government officials;

(b) Supporting States in drafting legislation to implement the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

(c) Provision of specialized counter-terrorism training to senior prosecutors and police officials from Southern, East and West Africa. These courses included the use of the newly developed standard operating procedures handbook endorsed by regional police chiefs;

(d) Coordination of the African Network on International Criminal Justice. Organizations interested in having a link to their websites included on the Network page should write to anicj@issafrica.org;

(e) Hosting multi-stakeholder workshops for civil society, judges, prosecutors and investigators;

(f) Offering expert advice to the Secretary-General on the rule of law;

(g) Serving on three councils of the World Economic Forum — the Global Agenda Council on Terrorism, the Meta-Council on the Illicit Economy and the Global Agenda Council on Fragility, Violence and Conflict;

(h) Close collaboration with entities such as UNODC, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre.

43. In 2014, the Institute produced several papers and articles on a variety of subjects related to domestic policing, responding to transnational threats, counter-terrorism and international criminal justice. All publications are available at www.issafrica.org/publications.

## M. Korean Institute of Criminology

44. The main activities of the Korean Institute of Criminology in 2014 were as follows:

(a) The Virtual Forum against Cybercrime is a programme that contributes to the prevention of cybercrime by providing knowledge management services, with a strong focus on international cooperation. With its website being upgraded to version 2.0, the Forum increased accessibility to the information and knowledge it had gathered, with public access to online training programmes and lectures being a critical development. The website aggregates the content and experience gathered by the Institute to provide a platform suited to current and future requirements. The bimonthly newsletter, the *VFAC Review* was distributed regularly within the network and there have been discussions as to whether its dissemination should be increased. The website is set to undergo further upgrades in 2015, with a critical focus on providing a more dynamic and interactive experience for the user. The upgrades will allow the programme to continue to assist the development of cybercrime research and countermeasures in the future;

(b) The Institute co-hosted and funded the Regional Meeting on Crime Statistics and Victimization Surveys in Bangkok from 1 to 3 December in association with the Thailand Institute of Justice, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and UNODC. The meeting was attended by senior statisticians and expert practitioners in Asia and the Pacific. The participants assessed the challenges faced in producing high-quality, readily accessible and internationally comparable statistics on crime and criminal justice, including those required to meet the needs of the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015;

(c) The Institute held an anti-corruption forum on challenges and strategies for ending corruption: zero-tolerance, accountability and integrity on 3 and 4 December in Seoul. The forum brought together experts from around the world seeking measures to end corruption in both the public and the private sectors, as well as to ensure public safety;

(d) The Institute held several seminars and conferences, including the first Expert Group Meeting for the Asian Centre of Excellence in Statistics on 21 and

22 January in the Republic of Korea. The meeting provided an opportunity to build upon the work done by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) of Mexico and UNODC, and laid the foundation for the future of crime statistics in the Asian region. The Institute also held the Second North-east Asian Forum for Criminal Justice from 21 to 24 July in China. The Forum was organized into four sessions with 10 presentations on various topics, including health-care safety and criminal justice policies, business crime and criminal justice policies, Internet gambling and measures to combat it. The Institute enhanced its research and academic activities by participation in several international events.

## N. Basel Institute on Governance

45. In 2014, the Basel Institute on Governance worked with Governments to strengthen public governance, enhance law enforcement capacities and recover stolen assets, advised corporate clients on compliance and integrity, and facilitated a growing number of collective action initiatives with industry partners to tackle bribery solicitation. Highlights include the activities described below.

46. The Institute's International Centre for Asset Recovery implemented four national multiphase training programmes in financial investigation and asset recovery for Bhutan, Indonesia, Nepal and Romania and one regional programme for countries of North Africa and the Middle East. The Centre also developed and piloted new training modules, including on financial investigation and asset recovery in public procurement, in mega construction projects, in the oil and gas industry and in forestry. Joint training workshops were conducted with UNODC and the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for Southern Africa in Lesotho, Malawi, Panama and the United Republic of Tanzania, as well as for East Africa. In total, the Centre trained some 500 participants in 2014, enhancing their technical capacity to conduct local and cross-border financial investigations and related prosecutions in order to recover stolen public assets.

47. Since 2013, and in 2014 especially, demand for case-specific advice from the Centre's practitioners has grown exponentially. Consequently, the Centre is currently supporting 10 countries in East Africa, South America, Central and South-East Asia, the Middle East and Eastern Europe in some 25 large-scale international asset recovery cases involving over $1.5 billion in suspected or frozen assets. In those cases, the Centre is providing assistance in designing and executing investigative and prosecutorial strategies and facilitating formal and informal international cooperation.

48. In November 2014, the Centre and Transparency International, with support from the Government of Switzerland, organized a workshop for civil society organizations on the topic of asset recovery in North Africa and the Middle East. Representatives of some 30 civil society organizations from the region and concerned financial centres attended and also joined government representatives for selected sessions of the third meeting of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, which was held in parallel.

49. In the area of public governance, the Institute has introduced a new training module on corruption research methods and their application, which has been taught twice in 2014, once to an international group of prevention specialists and

researchers, and once at the country level for the prevention team of the Corruption Eradication Commission of Indonesia.

50. In the context of the Institute's participation in the multi-year and multi-centre research programme Anti-Corruption Policies Revisited: Global Trends and European Responses to the Challenge of Corruption (ANTICORRP), the Institute contributed two studies, on institutional performance and corruption in Mexico and the United Republic of Tanzania, respectively, as part of the programme's work package on the ethnographic study of corruption practices (available at http://anticorrp.eu/anticorrp-publications/).

51. The Institute's International Centre for Collective Action continued to develop and maintain the B20 Collective Action Hub, in partnership with the United Nations Global Compact. Core activities in that context included the maintenance of the Hub's interactive web-based information platform, the facilitation of collective action initiatives worldwide and the generation of knowledge products, practical tools and a comprehensive database on collective action against corruption. In June, the Institute convened an international conference on collective action to counter corruption in Basel, Switzerland, where some 150 experts and other interested stakeholders from around the world shared experiences in using collective action as a means to prevent and combat corruption. (Key findings are available at www.collective-action.com/conference/key_messages.) Latest developments included the joining of the Russian Compliance Alliance as the Hub's first member and the initiation of a joint collective action initiative on offset practices with the International Forum on Business Ethical Conduct, the international ethics association of the aerospace and defence industry.

## O. College for Criminal Law Science

52. In 2014 the College for Criminal Law Science conducted the activities described below.

53. In order to facilitate exchanges and communication between academics and legal practitioners, staff of the College took part in training activities nationwide. For example, a senior staff member gave a presentation at the People's Procuratorate of Yunnan Province on criminal proceedings in minority cases, as part of a training class for prosecutors in Yunnan Province on 5 November. Another senior staff member gave a presentation at the Bureau of Community Corrections of the Ministry of Justice of China, on community corrections, in connection with a national training class organized by the Ministry of Justice on 26 November, and a second presentation at the Supreme People's Procuratorate of China on criminal law enforcement in custody and prisons at a national vocational training class on 15 December.

54. The College carried out a number of activities focusing on death penalty reform as part of the European Union project on judicial constraints on use of the death penalty (2012-2015). On 11 January, the College organized a workshop to evaluate the expert draft of evidence rules in capital cases prepared by a College research team, which are designed to offer special rules to judges and prosecutors in charge of capital cases. On 1 March, a seminar was organized on the expert draft of evidence rules in capital cases as modified in accordance with suggestions and

advice from the workshop held in January, in order to discuss its feasibility and to improve it further. The seminar was supported by the Judicial Reform Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate. From 18 to 20 July, the College organized a seminar on the expert draft on implementation of death penalty application guidelines prepared by a College research team. The guidelines are intended to offer particular suggestions on how to further restrict the use of the death penalty, with the support of the Supreme People's Court of China and High People's Court of Henan Province.

55. The College continued its close cooperation and exchanges with legislative and judicial authorities of China by holding conferences and preparing reports. For example, it held the Sixth National Criminal Justice Forum in Baoding, Hebei Province, from 17 to 19 August, inviting more than 100 representatives to discuss the punishment and prevention of crimes of corruption, proceedings and evidence issues in corruption cases and international cooperation regarding corruption. Three senior staff members attended the seminar on the draft ninth amendment to the Criminal Law organized on 29 November by the China Law Society.

56. In addition to publishing papers and monographs by staff members, the College in 2014 published four volumes of its *Criminal Law Journal*, two volumes of the *Criminal Law Review: Studies on Criminal Judgments* and *Report on Developments in Criminal Law and Criminal Justice*.

57. The College has been making efforts to carry out international cooperation and exchange ever since its establishment. In 2014 it sent staff members to attend major international events on criminal justice and crime prevention, for example, the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, held in Vienna from 6 to 10 October, and the resumed fifth session of the Implementation Review Group of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, held in Vienna from 13 to 15 October. In September the College and the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders signed a formal memorandum of understanding regarding criminal justice and the treatment of offenders in order to broaden bilateral cooperation in carrying out training and organizing joint seminars and other activities.

## IV. Activities of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council

58. In 2014 the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council carried out the following activities:

(a) The Council organized a side event during the twenty-third session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in May, in cooperation with the Permanent Mission of Italy to the International Organizations in Vienna, to present the publication *Preventing Corporate Corruption: The Anti-Bribery Compliance Model*. The book presents the results of a two-year international research project conducted for UNODC by five academic institutions under the leadership of the Council to investigate and provide solutions for reducing bribery and corruption in corporations and institutions;

(b) At the initiative of the Council and together with the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart in Milan, Italy, a round table on corruption and compliance: new international perspectives was organized in Milan to present the above-mentioned publication;

(c) The Council, in partnership with leading university research centres, continued to devote efforts to trafficking in cultural property, addressing issues, such as the need for credible and comparable data on different aspects of crimes against cultural property, given that Italy lies at the heart of the debate owing to its extremely rich cultural heritage and that illicit activities flourish;

(d) The proceedings of the International Conference on Protecting Cultural Heritage as a Common Good of Humanity: A Challenge for Criminal Justice, organized by the Centre in 2013, have been published online;

(e) The Council contributed to the final draft of a background paper for workshop 3 at the Thirteenth Congress entitled "Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to evolving forms of crime, such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, including lessons learned and international cooperation";

(f) The Council's International Conference on Criminal Threats and International Answers in the Global Sports Industry, co-organized with UNODC, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the United States Department of State and the National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice, was held in December. The outcome of the conference, which was attended by representatives of law enforcement and international and non-governmental organizations and academics, was the definition of steps that key stakeholders should take to combat organized crime and related corruption in sports at the national and international levels. In particular, the importance of international cooperation (sharing of information and monitoring of criminal activities in sports industry) was stressed and strategies for prevention and information were proposed. This approach should help national institutions to identify the main deficiencies in their preventive strategies and facilitate the development of best practices and tools to combat the involvement of organized criminal groups in the sports industry. The role of criminal law in sport jurisdiction and other preventive tools was underlined. One of the main goals of the Conference was to examine the current development of such instruments by various international organizations and, where appropriate, to prepare for the consideration of documents by concerned United Nations entities, notably UNODC.